Great Advance in Medical Science.

HOPES THAT CONSUMPTION IS NOW MADE CURABLE.

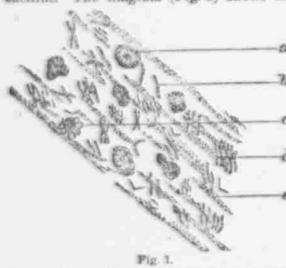
A Presentation of the Probabilities and

Possibilities of the New Remedy.

KOCH THE MEDICAL EDISON,

BY JOHN B. HAMILTON, M. D., LL.D. _ Surgeon-General United States Marine Hospital

of Berlin, published a paper in which he to the least local reaction, generally none at all, taken. made known that he had found a special effects of the remedy on the human patient, was received and read, and then the Senate In short, non bacillus in all deposits of tubercle, which it was clear from the beginning of the recould be stained with certain aniline dyes, search that in one very important particular and could be cultivated artificially, and that the human being reacts to the remedy differthis artificial cultivation when injected in animals or in human beings would reproduce proof for the experimenter of the all-important the disease known as tuberculosis; and he asserted that all tubercular deposits would be | narily more sensitive than the guinea-pig. found to contain this peculiar bacillus. The * * * bacillus itself is 1-7000 of an inch in length. It is slender, and the ends are a little larger | beings, if calculated by body weight, in some than in the center. The cultivated bacillus other respects there is much similarity in the House immediately adjourned. seems to be a little shorter than the normal symptoms produced, the most important of bacillus. The diagram (Fig. 1) shows the the remedy on the tuberculous process, the



appearance of a tubercle bacillus " from the | which usually begins with rigors, and rises the | in Long Island, the glacier is believed to have aputum of a girl who died from rapid even 41°C. This is accompanied by pain in An immense statue of Peter the Great, in St. phthisis. In some parts it seemed to be the limbs, congiring, great fatigue and often Petersburg, stands on these glacier bowlders of almost entirely composed of bacillus; (a) sickness and vomiting. In several cases a solid granite which weighs 3,000,000 pounds. Sight interest discoloration was observed, and One of the largest bowlders in America is in salivary corpuscle; (b) bacillus full of occasionally an eruption like measles on the the Indian village of Mobegan, near Montville, He has full instructions as to the course to pursel of June 27, 1890, without regard to his monthly (d) another mass sporing; (e) mucus." (From to five hours after the injection, and lasts from Its top, which is flat and large as the floor of a Prof. Hamilton, of Aberdeen.)



AFTER PROF. HAMILTON, OF ABERDEEN. of tubercle bacillus in a phthisical lung; (a) mir vesicles filled with cascating products; (b) small artery; (c) pigment; (d) bacillus lupus spots themselves are then covered by a lying in the center of the tubercle nodule | soft deposit, which filters outward and dries in in process of caseating." (After Prof. the air. The growth then changes to a crust,

These observations were confirmed by leaves a clean, red cicatrix behind. Generally, many observers, and have consequently been accepted by the entire civilized world. this, more later on. I must mention as a point of Two years later Prof. Kach was sent to special importance that the changes described India to discover, if possible, the cause of sre exactly confined to the parts of the skin cholers, and he found a bacillus, rod-shaped, and those most deeply hidden in the lupus tisues, but curved, which is ordinarily known as go through the process and become visible in the "comma" bacillus. It is now agreed | consequence of the swelling and change of color, that this bacillus is only found in the intestinal canal in cases of cholera, and while changed. The observation of a lupus case It is not certain that it is the cause of treated by the remedy is so instructive, and is cholers, it is proved to be a certain means of detecting it under the microscope, and of ble, begin with a case of lupus. cases of doubt. These discoveries were far- now considered by pathologists to be tuberreaching in their character. They have culosis of the skin.) caused an entire reconstruction of the pathology of certain diseases, and placed Koch's name on the highest plane of medical sci- Cough and expectoration were generally inence as an original discoverer.

His services were recognized by the Emperor, and he was made a Professor in the "The most important point to be observed University at Berlin. His appearance is in the new treatment is its early application. that of a man apparently 43 or 44 years of worker, and takes many hours in the pur- as possible. Up to the present time the proof science what Edison is to the science of nosis more certain, could not help the patient electricity. Such being his personal charac- in any way, and which, in consequence, was teristics, and such his record, it was not surbefore the great assemblage at Berlin, at the | had generally gone through the hands of sev- | ville; whether Mr. Martin served in the late 10th International Medical College, in Au- sputum having been made. In the future this gust, 1890, and announced in his modest must be changed. A doctor who shall neglect fashion that he thought be had discovered to diagnose pathicis in its earliest stage by all a cure for tuberculosis, it was received with methods at his command, especially by examining the spatian, will be guilty of the most ask him how he turned the laugh on a group of human subject. He asked further time in come a blessing to suffering humanity, when thousands of men in the Departments from the which to elaborate his views before finally earliest stage and we no longer meet with neg- lated to make him particularly comfortable. promulgating them. In a recent article lected serious cases forming an inextinguishpublished in the Medical News, Dr. Koch | able source of fresh infectious,"

on human patients, and these form the subject of the following observations. It was originally my intention to complete the research, and especially to gain sufficient regarding the application of the remedy in practice, and its production on a large scale before publishing anything on the subject; but in spite of all forted form, and it seems imperative, in order to prevent false impressions, to give at once a review of the position of the subject at the been thrown off during the progress of the after Pest of splendidly-equipped veterans. this review can, under these circumstances, be only brief, and must leave open many impertant questions.

under my direction by Dr. A. Libbertz and Stabsarzt Dr. E. Pfuhl, and are still in progress. Patients were placed at my disposal by Prof. Brieger, from his polyclinic; Dr. W. Levy, from his private surgical clinic; Geheimrath tion, is quite as much an evidence that he Drs. Frantzel and Oberstalesarzt Kohler, from has not forgotten the Brown-Sequard failmann, from the surgical clinic of the Univer- ure as it is of his wisdom. The prepara- pastor of the Columbus Avenue Universalist sity. I wish to express my thanks to these tion of this remedy is necessarily one that Church, Boston, whose antipathy to the liquor gentlemen.

"As regards the origin and the preparation of the remedy, I am unable to make any state. bacteriology, and while hundreds of medi- a very good man if he would only let rum alone, ment as my research is not concluded. I reserve this for a future communication.

"The remedy is a brownish, transparent liquid, which does not require special care to prevent decomposition. For use, this fluid Thefuture alone will demonstrate how much | damnation." In the pulpit he is a picture sque

are then unfit for use. To prevent this, the further developments. I have said enough diluted liquid must be sterilized by heat and | to show the reason why most medical men preserved under a cotton-wool stopper, or, more conveniently, prepared with a one-half per cent. solution of phonol. * * * "By its aid we shall be able to diagnose hope from this new Consumption Cure,

doubtful cases of phthisis. For instance, cases

in which it is impossible to obtain certainty as

to the nature of the disease by the discovery of bacilli or elastic fibers in the sputum or by

doses is very different in animals and in human

those resemblances being the specific action of

will make no further reference to its effects on animals, but I will at once turn to its extraor-

dinary action on tuberculosis in human beings.

12 to 15 hours. Occasionally it begins later and

the back-that is, in a spot far removed from

the diseased area on the face or elsewhere-the

lupus begins to swell and to redden, and this it

does generally before the initial rigor. During

the lupus tissue becomes brownish and necrotic

in places where the growth was sharply defined.

We sometimes found a much swollen and

brownish spot surrounded by a whitish edge

almost one centimeter wide, which again was

"After the subsidence of the fever the swell-

ing of the lupus tissue gradually decreases and

disappears in about two or three days. The

which falls off after two or three weeks, and

which-sometimes after only one injection-

however, several injections are required for the

complete removal of the lupus tissue; but of

affected with lupus. Even the smallest nodules,

changes have entirely ceased remained un-

cases entirely disappeared. = * *

various publications, and yet they are suffi-

choose to distribute it promisenously, or to

publish to the world his formula of prepara-

often neglected.

surrounded by a broad band of bright red.

then runs its course with less intensity,

remedy, # * #

CONGRESS.

of this country give credence to the an-

nouncements of Prof. Koch, and what they

MONDAY, DEC. 1. thysical examination. Affections of the glands, There was an unusually large attendance of atent tuberculesis of bone, doubtful cases of Senators at the opening of Congress, and many suberculosis of the akin, and similar cases will desks were covered with flowers. The desk of be easily and with certainty recognized. In cases of tuberculosis of the lungs or joints | Senator Voorhees (Ind.) was covered with a which have been apparently cured, we shall be rooster made out of grasses, feathers and flowers. able to make sure whether the disease has Other Senators' desks were covered with hand-

really finished its course, and whether there | some designs in flowers. he still some diseased spots from which it | Precisely at noon Vice-President Morton | New York Herald, have been striving to alarm might again arise as a flame from a spark | called the Schate to order, and after prayer the | the public, have received a decisive quietus. credentials of the two new Senators from Wyo-"Of greater impertance, however, than its ming (Messrs, Carey and Warren) were read, diagnostic use, is the theraputic effect of the and they drew lots as to who should fill the long and short terms. Senator Carny drew the "The place chosen for the injection after long term, and they were then sworn. several trials of other places was the skin of

A committee was appointed to notify the the back between the shoulder blades and the House and the President that they were ready In the year 1882 Dr. Robert Koch, now immbar region, because here the injection led to transact the business, and then a recess was

> In the House, after prayer by the Chaplin, the roll was called, several new Members were sworn, and a committee appointed to notify the Senate and the President that the House was ready to commence business. A recess was

taken for half an hour. Upon reassembling, the Private Secretary of President Harrison brought in the President's ssage, which was read. Very few Members were present at the reading of the Message, "Although the effect of the remedy in equal many of them preferring to read it in the Record. When the reading was completed the

ABOUT BIG BOWLDERS. varieties of which I will not here describe. I A Little Geological Talk of General Interest-Some Rocking Stenes.

Whenever the glaciers melted, they left an The healthy human being reacts either not at | immense amount of "drift"-that is, sand, all, or scarcely at all, as we have seen, when gravel, and stones of all sorts, which had been 0.01 cubic centimeter is used. The same holds frozen in the ice when the glaciers were form-

[St. Nicholas.]

good with regard to patients suffering from | ing diseases other than tuberculous, as repeated The stones of this drift are of all sizes. Some experiments have proved; but the case is very | are as small as publies, others as large as small different when the disease is tulorculosis. A houses, There is one at Bradford Mass., dose of 0.01 cubic continueter injected subcu- which measures 20 feet each way and weighs taneously into tuberculous patients causes a 4,500,000 pounds. There is another on a ledge severe general reaction as well as a local one. in Vermont which is even larger than that, and "I gave children, aged from two to six years, | which must have been carried by the ice across | one-tenth of this dose-that is to say, 0.001 | a valley lying 500 feet below where the stone cubic centimeter-very delicate children only | now is, showing that the ice was 500 feet thick, 0.0055 cubic centimeter, and obtained power- Great bowlders of trap-rock extend through ful, but in no way dangerous, reaction. The | Connecticut on a line running to Long Island AFTER PROF. HAMILTON, OF ABERDEEN. general reaction consists in an attack of fever, Sound; and as some of the same kind are found temperature above 39°, often up to 40°, and | crossed the sound, carrying these rocks with it. good-sized room, is reached by a ladder.

Sometimes these bowlders are found perched "The patients are very little affected by the upon bare ledges of rock, so nicely balanced attack, and as seen as it is over feel compara- that, though of great weight they may be tively well, generally better than before. The rocked by hand. They are called "rockinglocal reaction can be best observed in cases in stones." Near the little Connecticut village of which the tuberculous affection is visible; for | Noank, on Long Island Sound, there is an iminstance, in cases of lupus, changes take place mease bowlder, called by the people there which show the specific anti-tuberculous action | "Jemimy's Pulpit," It was formerly a rockof the remedy to a most surprising degree. A ing-stone. But the rock has worn away below few hours after an injection into the skin of | it and it can no longer be moved.

Pence Meeting in Saybrook (Conn.) in 1861 [Lyme (Coun.) Sound Breeze.]

Some time since a request came from Kansas the fever the swelling and redness increase, for particulars concerning a Peace meeting held and may finally reach a high degree, so that at Saybrook in the Summer of 1861. Mr. Wm. B. Tooker, of Uncasville, kindly furnishes us with remembrances of the occasion. During this Summer (1861), Bridgeport had a rousing Peace meeting, and it was a lively time all around. It created great excitement all over the State, when the Saybrook meeting was announced and extensively advertised; people naturally looked for a scrimmage, and a large crowd collected to see that all went right. Henry Lord, Charles Martin, William Brockway, and our writer, Mr. Tooker, natives of Hamburg, went to Lyme in a sail-boat; the landlord of the Bacon House loaned them a large U. S. ensign and accompanied the party to Saybrook; this party was added to as the trip from the river to Saybrook continued. A long maple pole was cut and the ensign fastened to it; the tallest of the party was chosen colorbearer and carried the flag. They marched to the flagstaff in Saybrook which was to float the peace flag, attached their ensign and hoisted away, but alas, when the old gridiron reached the truck it came fluttering to the ground, halliards and all, some greeny having ended the halliards with a grauny knot which pulled out with the above result. Then came the tug of war. The peaceites seized one end of the halllards and the warites the

The warites finally obtained possession of halliard, flag, and the field. One man was establishing the character of the disease in [It should be remembered that lupus is knocked down and somewhat bruised; he was true blue though, and was soon on deck again; his name was Osmer Parmelee and resided in

"The action of the remedy in cases of The peaceites threatened to shoot anyone phthisis generally showed itself as follows: who attempted to replace the halliards. Our writer, Mr. Tooker, being, as he expresses it, creased a little after the first injection, then | somewhat thick hided as well as thick headed, took chances and went up the pole. Upon reachgrew less and less, and in the most favorable ing the cross-trees it was found that the topmast was too weak to bear the weight of Mr. Tooker, and volunteers among the boys were called for, The proper suljects for treatment are patients one brave little fellow did the act; he shinned in the initial stage of phthisis, for in them the | the topmast, rove the halliard and slid graceage, with a grayish beard, rather slender, enrative action can be most fully shown, and fully to the ground. His name cannot be rewery carnest and thoughtful, and the fur- for this reason, too, it cannot be too seriously called, but his age was under 14 years, and I thest possible remove from a person of pointed out that practitioners must in the would be pleased to learn the name of the boy. future be more than ever alive to the import- | Our Jos (Senator Hawley) was at the meeting. sensational tendencies. He is a constant snee of diagnosing plathicis in as early a stage and a horse was taken from a convenient wagon and Senator Hawley, jumping into the wagon, suit of his investigations that should be sidered more as an interesting point of secon- deafening cheers; here he made a rousing speech. given to rest. In a word, he is to medical dary importance, which, though it made diag- There were no Peace flags floated that day,

neither were there any Peace speeches. Wm. Brockway, now a resident of Kansas. served in the 10th Conn., and was wounded at Roanoke Island. Mr. Tooker served four years "This I have lately repeatedly had occasion prising that when Prof. Robert Koch gross to observe in numerous cases of phthisis which in the 13th Conn., and now resides at Uncaseral doctors without any examination of the | war or not, I am unable to say.

Rhode Island's Veterans.

[Boston Herald.] If you meet ex-Gov. Ladd, of Rhode Island. marked attention and profound respect. He | serious neglect of his patient, whose life may | distinguished people amid whom he sat in the announced at that time that he had made depend upon the early application of the presidential grand stand at the Grand Army he believed it would be applicable to the then only will the new therapeutic method be chaffing to which he was subjected while the all cases of tuberculosis are treated in their great States were marching past was not calcu-"Don't forget your spyglasses when Little Rhody's Department is due," cautioned Gov.

Burleigh. From the foregoing statements of Prof. "I say, Ladd, don't you want to borrow a "Investigations have now been carried out Koch his claims, it will be seen, fall very far man to carry a flag for your boys?" shouted short of what has been attributed to him in | Gov. Bulkley over the heads of rows of people. ment by itself?" provokingly queried Mrs.

cient to create an entire change in the treat- | Alger. ment of consumptive patients in the early | And so it went for a couple of hours, Fistages. It must be manifest to any one that cried turning into Huntington avenue. Then pally, Little Rhody's Department flag was desprecautions, so many accounts have mached it is entirely useless to expect that the in- came the Department Commander proudly the public, and in such an exaggerated and dis- jection of any chemical substance whatever riding ahead of a staff as numerous as the will reproduce lung structures that have largest. Then came Recves's splendid band, and then platoon after platoon and Post present stage of the inquiry. It is true that disease, or to cure patients that are affected Mr. Ladd was surprised himself at the diswith large cavities. It is in the beginning play made by his State, and when after the division had passed he turned to scan the faces of the disease that the greatest advantage of his persecutors they were looking abstract-"The investigations have been carried on will be reaped from the application of the edly at nothing in particular. They saw his new remedy. That Prof. Koch does not smile out of the corners of their eyes, how-

ever; it was so broad.

Liquid Damnation. One of the wittiest things that the Hon, P. requires the highest degree of skill in Gen. Collins said that Dr. A. A. Miner would be cal men are theoretically entirely acquainted | Dr. Miner is ordinarily a very genial, magnetic with bacteriology, the number that are preacher, but he doesn't often say anything in the pulpit in which there is not some more or practically familiar with it is very limited. less forceful reference to what he calls "liquid most be more or less diluted, and the dilutions hope may be extended to suffering human-are liable to undergo decomposition if prepared with distilled water. As bacterial growths ity from the Koch remedy. In the meansoon develop in them they become turbid, and time it is suggested that we patiently await | very effective as a speaker.

No Basis for Exaggerations of Soldier-Hating Press.

PESSION DISBURSEMENTS BUT \$123,779,654.

The absurd exaggerations in regard to pension disbursements with which the soldier-hating press, following the lead of the mendacious

There is to be absolutely-No "bankrupt Treasury." No "probable expenditure of \$300,000,000."

No "disappearance of the surplus," No "need for the imposition of special taxes,"

No "fresh burdens to be laid upon the tax-

In short, none of the things which these papers have striven so hard to make the people

believe as likely to happen. The President of the United States says that there will be \$135,000,000 expended for pensions in 1892.

this year at \$354,000,000, and the total revenue at \$406,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$52,000,000. Is now acting upon these claims as rapidly as possi-He estimates the total revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, at \$373,000,000, and the total expenditures at \$357,852,209.42, leaving a surplus of \$15,147,709.58, which, with the

INDIAN OUTBREAK.

No Trouble Anticipated by the Military Authori-

During the past week the Indians have continued to dance and work themselves into frenzy, but the military authorities have environed the disaffected savages so thoroughly that an outbreak is not feared. Gen. Miles has almost surrounded the different agencies with part of it can be easily reinforced from any point, and the Indians who are the ringleaders of the revelt are perfectly aware of these conditions, so it is safe to say that they will be very careful regarding their future movements.

Gen. Miles has been in Washington talking over the situation with the President, the Secretary of War, Secretary Noble and Gen. Schosue, and he will go at once to the scene of the salary.

W. T. H., Greenbush, Me. - I. Who is the Adjutar after he reaches his headquarters in Chicago. It is said that the ghost dances are to be immediately stopped, the Indians indulging in them are to be both disarmed and dismounted, and that those who are prominent in the disturbance are to be taken and placed in confinement. If this plan is carried out there is little doubt but that one of the greatest uprisings of the plain Indians will be shortlived. The military authorities claim that they are in complete control of the situation, and will make short

Surg .- Gen, Baxter Paralyzed,

While going from his office to his home on Monday evening, Dec. 1, Surg. Gen. J. H. Baxtor, U. S. Army, was stricken with paralysis on New York avenue. He sank to the pavement and immediately became unconscious. He was and was then removed to his home. His con- fore cannot be pensioned. dition was found to be exceedingly critical, and it was thought that he could not recover. Gen. had any premonition of paralysis.

Unfavorable Symptoms in Admiral Porter's Case. Admiral D. D. Porter has been ill for several months, and no hopes are now entertained of his ultimate recovery. He has had a complication of diseases, although the bronchial trouble and the swelling of the limbs have disappeared. likely that he ever will leave it alive. One of his sons is constantly in attendance upon him. The Admiral was a powerful man both mentally age renders it difficult for him to recover from

> A Soldier's Idea of "Fun." [West Chester Record.]

We have heard different versions of what constituted fun, but we heard a new one the other day from an old soldier. At Gettysburg about the time of Pickett's charge the relater was stationed down toward the edge of the finally decided? 3. Does claimant have to furnish Wheatfield, and he was sent out with a squad any more testimony after claim is placed upon to relieve the picket in a copse of woods. Meet- completed files? Answer, 1. Several months, 2. ing the Sergeant he was about to relieve, he It is manifestly impossible to answer this question, asked him what his orders were. He was in-formed, and among other things the pickets slop Office calls for it. If all requisite testimony formed, and among other things the pickets has been furnished, no more will be called for; were not to fire. "Why," said the relieving Serotherwise, he will be notified by the Pension Engeant, "they are firing right now. Why don't | reau what further testimony is required to complete you stop them?" "Ob, well, they are just | his claim. having a little fun in there. The rebels have got possession of a stretch of stone wall and our boys swear they are going to take it away from them." Our informant went in, and soon he and his men were as deep in the "fon" as their predecessors, notwithstanding their orders not to fire. They kept it up, dodging behind trees and working around the woods until they got a flank fire, ran in on the stone wall, and captured it. They had their fun and accomplished their object.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

During the week ending Nov. 29, 1890, 13, 156 claims were received, of which 187 were original invalid, 342 widows, 2 war of 1812, 7 bounty land, 17 navy, 0 old war, 32 on account of Mexican service, 89 accrued, and 1.980 applications for increase; act of June 27, 1890, 8,500 original invalid, 2,000 widows.

Number of rejected claims reopened, 1,395. Total claims received under act June 27, 1890, 520,878. The names and postoffice addresses of many experiments on animals, and had specific treatment. In consequence, in doubt- display. Everybody who is on speaking terms 520.878. The names and postoffice addresses of ful cases, medical practioners must make sure with him knows that he is as proud of his little 2,136 comrades were furnished for the use of arrested the progress of tuberculosis, and of the presence or absence of tuberculosis, and State as though it was as big as Texas, and the claimants. There were 59,453 pieces of mail matter received; 68,509 letters and blanks sent | it is a good bill. Lend me \$3 on it, won't

> The number of cases detailed to Special Examiners was 423; reports and cases from Special Examiners, 647; cases on hand for special examination, 6.113.

Reports of certificates' issued during the week: Original, 1,130, increase, 2,104; re-"Is it possible that Rhode Island has a Depart- issue, 101; restoration, 10; duplicate, 7; accrued, 49; act of March 4, 1890, 8; act of March 3, 1883, 1; act of June 7, 1888, 1; total. | them over, and the Detroiter handed over the

Total number of claims pending, 1,047,130,

HAVE YOU SEEN IT? We refer to the full and comprehensive treatise on the

Blood and skip Whether you are sick or well, every home should have a copy.

If you are well, tells you how to keep so.

If you are sick, at tells you how to regain your health. This valuable pamphlet will be mailed free to applicants.

> THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., ATLANTA, GA

To Correspondents. - Write questions on a cop-

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting

arate sheet of paper, give full name and address. and mark it "Correspondents' Column." Noatiention will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their faquiries. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordinarily be made within a week, and if in this column within three weeks. I

Subscriber, Cincinnati, O.-A soldler enlisted in the army in the Fall of 1861, and after serving his term of enlistment was honorably discharged. He absequently re-enlisted, and after serving for eight onths deserted the service. Could be be pensioned under act of June 27, 1890? Answer. No. It has been recently decided by the Secretary of the Interior that to have title to pension under the act of June 27, 1890, a soldier must have been honorably discharged from his tast enlistment, and as the soldier mentioned has not an honorable discharge from his last enlistment he cannot be pensioned under the new law.

T. O. M., Rochester, N. Y.-1. Is the Soldiers' Home at Milwankee, Wis., a National or a State Home!

. Can soldiers from other States be admitted there?

3. Is any part of the pension money of the inmates appropriated to the use of said Home? Answer, L. It is a National Home. 2, Yes. 3. No. It is held by the Governor of the Home in trust for the penoner, who if well behaved can receive such portion of the same as is necessary, or he can divert it for the benefit of his family. Upon his leaving the Home all the pension money held for him by the Home is paid over to the soldier. O. H., Otselie, N. Y.-1. I am now drawing pension for guashot wound, and made application for a pension on rheumatism. My attorney informed me that my claim was placed on the Completed The Secretary of the Treasury says there will | Files in March last. When may action be taken? be \$123,777,654 expended for pensions in the swer. 1. You will probably hear from your claim? Answer. 1. You will probably hear from your claim fiscal year of 1891, and \$133,263,085 next year. in several weeks. Action on this class of claims He places the total disbursements of all kinds has been delayed, owing to the great amount of additional labor incident to the firing of so many claims under the new law. But the Pension Office

N. C. L., Ravenna, O .- If a disability sufficient to give above \$12 under the old law exists, will the Pension Bureau allow more than \$12 under the new law? Answer. No. The new law does not provide surplus of the previous year, will make an ag-gregate surplus of \$67,147,790.58 on June for a greater pension under any circumstances than \$12 per month. No matter how great the disability, no more than \$12 per month can be paid under the

ble and in regular order. 2, No. It is an increase

J. L. J., Bolivar, N. Y.-My brother enlisted in the service in 1861. He served three years, the term of his enlistment, and re-enlisted in the field in 1864. He was captured and died in Andersonville prison. At the time of his re-enlistment the town from which he enlisted was paying a bounty of \$20, which has never been paid. Said bounty was demanded of the town about 10 years ago, but the officers of the town refused to pay it, saying that it was outlawed. The State records show that the soldier was credited to this town. Is there no way by which the heirs can obtain this bounty from the own, as they are manifestly entitled to it? Answer. It cannot now be collected. The officers of the troops, which are so placed that the line in any The parties in interest are to blame for sleeping on town are right to saying that the claim is barred.

J. S. J., Athol, Mass. - A soldier of the late war is now suffering from a disease contracted since discharge, so as to be unable to perform manual labor. Does the fact that he is earning a good salary at light employment debar him from obtaining a pension under the act of June 27, 1890? Answer. No. If he served 90 days during the war of the rebellion, and was honorably discharged, and is

General of the U. S. Army, and what is his address? 2. Is there any law prohibiting a busband and wife both drawing pension at the same time? 3. In a case where the applicant has a claim on file under both laws, will the testimony on file under the old law claim be applied to the claim under the new law? 4. Where an original claim is filed in Dec. 1889, will the applicant receive arrears when his claim is allowed? Answer, I. Brig.-Gen, J. C. Kelton, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. 2. The husband may be pensioned as a disabled soldier, and the wife may be pensioned as a dependent mother. In such a case both could draw pensions at the same time. 2. Yes. The testimony work of the ghost dancers if they make the least on file under the old law will be applied to the new claim, and the applicant will not have to furnish such testimony again. 4. He will receive pension from the date when application is filed,

A. P. I., McCune, Kan .- A soldier of the war of the rebellion marries and is separated from his wife, who obtains a divorce from him. He subsequent marries another woman and is again divorced. He being new dead, can his first wife draw pension? She has never remarried, Answer, No; for the reason that legally she is no more his widow than taken into a house and received medical aid, if she had never been married to him; she there-

W. M. K., Toronto, Out -1. How many men were engaged at the battle of Queenstown Hights, Oct. 13, 1812? 2. Who were the opposing Generals, and Baxter was recently appointed Surgeon-General | who was victor? 2. How many men were at the of the Army, has been a very active man all his | battle of Chatauqua, Oct. 26, 1813, and what was the life, was a moderate liver, and had never before | result? Answer. 1. There were 2,500 British and 1,200 Americans. 2. Van Rensselaer was the Amerlean General and Gen. Brock was in charge of the The Americans were defeated, losing nearly 1,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, while the British loss was less than 200. 3. There were 3,000 British and 4,600 Americans, the latter under Gen. Hampton. The British were defeated, the loss being slight.

sloned under the old law applies for pension under He cannot now leave his room, and it is not the set of June 27, 1890. If he is allowed a smaller rate than he is already receiving, is he obliged to accept it? Anneer. No. H. M. G., Worcester, Mass.-1, I enlisted in Massachusetts and served two years, and was discharged and physically when in his prime, and he does | in New Orleans, La., to accept a commission. After not yield readily to disease, but his advanced two years and six months' service as officer, was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., April, 1866. Am 1 entitled to commutation for transportation to my home? 2. Soldier died in Andersonville prison in 1954, leaving father, mother and four staters. Since then all of these have died except two of the sisters. Are they entitled to pension under any existing law. Answer. 1. Yes, if you have not aiready

received it. 2. No. P. A. J., Ohio, -A pension claim was placed on completed flies Oct. 11, 1890; when may action be expected? How much time is consumed from the

> Roped into a Bad Bet. [Detroit Free Press.]

A Detroiter who deals in real estate, law insurance, loans, lawsuits, politics, etc., went over to Chicago the other day. While nearing that city a man came to him and confidentially

"There's a chap in the car back there trying to get a \$20 bill changed. It's a base counterfeit, and I want to put you on your guard." He was warmly thanked for his kindness and passed on, and five minutes later a man appeared with a bill in his hand and asked;

'Friend, can you change this twenty?" "Sorry to say I can't," was the prompt reply. "Well, let me have ten and you keep the bill until we get to Chicago."

"Can't do it." "Can't you let me have five?"

"Perhaps you are afraid of the bill. I don't claim to know much about money. Is it good

"It's a counterfeit."

"I'm sure of it." "It can't be. I'll bet the face value of it that

you?" "No sir, but I'll take that bet of yours that | the conductor won't accept it as good." "Well, it will be worth \$20 to find out about it," said the stranger, and off they went to the

conductor. "Give me two tens for this?" brusquely queried the stranger, as he handed out the bill. 'If I can," replied the conductor, scarcely glancing at it.

He made out a ten and two fives and passed amount of his bet, kicked himself into the next car, and he never saw a bit of Lake Michigan as the train made its way into Chicago

> Congressman Lockwood's Omelets. [N. Y. Tribune.]

This story is told of Daniel Lockwood, Congressman-elect from Buffalo: When a school

boy he was chosen valedictorian of his class. He prepared for the event by ordering a new pair of shoes. Late in the afternoon of the great day the shoes came. But, good heavens! they wouldn't go on. Dan hadn't another pair fit to use. He summoned the shoemaker to a conference, and, while the perspiration rolled off his face, he explained the situation. "That's nothing," said Crispin; "get a couple of eggs and break one in each shoe." Dan did so, and the result was charming. He went into those shoes like a duck's foot in the mud. His valedictory was the greatest effort of Lockwood's career up to that date. The words were honeyed and the gestures were graceful as a snake swallowing a frog. All his friends and relatives were spellbound. But right in the midst of it the author stopped. Agony was incarnate in his features. His hair rose on end. He became pale and red by turn. What was the matter? Had he forgotten his speech? No. No. he had just thought of those two egg omelets. and would have given up all he had or ever hoped to have for a chance to laugh.











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